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REPORT OF HUNGARIAN STATISTICAL OFFICE
 ON FIRST-QUARTER 1952 PLAN FULFILLMENT

I. INDUSTRY

According to the Budapest Central Statistical Office, Hungarian manufac-
 turing industry fulfilled its plan for the first quarter of 1952 successfully.
 Results were aided by the work competitions organized to honor Matyas Rakosi
 on his sixtieth birthday on 9 March and for the seventh anniversary of Hun-
 gary's liberation on 4 April.

Manufacturing industry as a whole fulfilled its quarterly production quota
 101.7 percent, while heavy industry achieved 102.1, light industry 102.2, and
 the food industry 99.6 percent plan fulfillment. Combined production by the
 manufacturing industry in the first quarter of 1952 showed an increase of 30.5
 percent as compared with the first quarter of 1950. Corresponding increases
 amounted to 30.1 percent in heavy industry, 17.4 percent in light industry, and
 65.6 percent in the food industry.

Production in mining increased 15 percent, in metallurgy 21.9 percent, in
 machine building 43.1 percent, in construction materials 26.5 percent, in the
 textile industry 19.2 percent, and in clothing manufacture 28.6 percent in com-
 parison with the first quarter of 1951. Plan-fulfillment figures for the var-
 ious industrial branches are shown in the following table:

Plan Fulfillment in First Quarter of 1952

Industry	Percent	Industry	Percent
Mining	101.3	Wood	101.3
Metallurgical	103.6	Paper	101.0
Machine Building	100.2	Printing	107.0

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<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent</u>
High-Tension Installations	102.2	Textile	102.3
Low-Tension Installations	93.3	Leather and Fur	104.2
Precision Tools	102.9	Clothing	101.7
Mass-Production	103.1	Total light industry	102.2
Repair shops	110.7	Food	99.6
Electrotechnical	103.6	Total manufacturing industry	101.7
Construction Materials	105.1		
Chemical	102.2		
Total heavy industry	102.1		

The following table shows plan fulfillment for the various industrial enterprises grouped according to the ministries under which they operate:

Plan Fulfillment in First Quarter of 1952

<u>Ministry of:</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Mining and Electric Power	101.7
Metallurgy and Machine Building Industry	100.8
Medium-Heavy Machine Building Industry	105.0
Light Industry	102.2
Food Industry	99.6
Construction Materials Industry	107.3
Local Industries	91.2
Industrial enterprises of the Ministry of Building	105.0
Industrial enterprises of the Ministry of Transportation	112.3

Production by state enterprises in the category of local industry increased 127.9 percent in comparison with the first quarter of 1951, while artisan co-operatives showed a corresponding production increase of 150 percent.

Output in the principal industrial products during the first quarter of 1952 as compared with the first quarter of 1951 is shown in the following table:

Production in First Quarter of 1952
in Percent of Production in the
First Quarter of 1951

<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Coal	115.2
Iron and steel	117.3
Castings	116.9
Rolled steel bars	109.2
Cement	108.5
Fire-resistant bricks	105.6
Plate glass	124.7
Cotton yard goods	111.8

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	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Rolled sectional steel	124.0	Woolen yard goods	112.1
Power lathes	123.2	Silk yard goods	123.7
Locomotives	126.7	Linen and hemp yard goods	110.2
Railroad freight cars	141.2	Silk stockings	133.4
Trucks	132.4	Cotton stockings	121.3
Motor bicycles	123.2	Men's suits	109.4
Bicycles	120.3	Leather shoes	119.3
Diesel motors	260.9	Flour	104.4
Telephone receivers	189.4	Cigarettes	123.1
Radio receiving sets	125.7	Sweetmeats	139.5
Light bulbs	87.2	Soap	183.9
Sewing machines	115.6	Matches	113.7
Electric power	119.7	Meat	118.3
Machine and motor oil	128.8	Sausages	163.8
Automobile tires	122.9	Lard and bacon	167.1
Bricks	148.9	Butter	109.4
Lime	112.9		

Production considerably exceeded plan figures during the first quarter in coal, electric power, bicycles, trucks, cement, plate glass, ammonia, nitrogen fertilizers, phosphates, passenger car tire tubes, petroleum, machine oil, silk goods, knit ware, work clothes, upper leather, bacon, cheese, edible oil, and beer.

On the other hand, production lagged behind plan figures in raw and rolled steel, iron castings, steam locomotives, turret lathes, tractors, lime, bricks, sulfuric acid, passenger car and truck tires, gasoline, motor oil, penicillin, flannel clothes, linen yarn, cotton stockings, leather shoes, men's suits, and newsprint.

Several branches of industry failed in their effort to introduce an even pace in production. Uneven pace in production was especially conspicuous in the machine-building, automobile, and textile industries.

Building Industry

The building industry fulfilled its plan 104.4 percent in the first quarter of 1952 and showed an increase of 29.1 percent in the value of its products as compared with the first quarter of 1951. Plan fulfillment during the first quarter by building enterprises operating under the various ministries is shown in the following table:

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	<u>Percent</u>
Ministry of Building	106.9
Ministry of Transportation	100.0
Ministry of Mining and Electric Power	103.2
Local building enterprises	91.4

II. AGRICULTURE

The socialized sector of agriculture continued to expand during the first quarter of 1952. In comparison with the first quarter of 1951, the area of producers' cooperatives increased 50 percent and the number of cooperative members, together with members of families, by 60 percent. At the same time, the area of state farms grew by over 40 percent.

Due to good fodder crops, Hungary's livestock is increasing. The number of hogs rose by nearly 10 percent, sheep by 30 percent, and cattle by a smaller percentage as compared with the first quarter of 1951. The increase in livestock is particularly heavy on the state farms and producers' cooperatives. Increases on producers' cooperatives amounted to 70 percent for hogs and cattle, over 80 percent for horses, and approximately 50 percent for sheep. Nevertheless, livestock in the producers' cooperatives is still under the national average per cadastral yoke.

Indicative of a trend toward a more active stock breeding, the number of sows, on a national scale, increased 26 percent as compared with the corresponding period of 1951.

Mechanization of agriculture continued during the quarter under review. In the agricultural machine stations, the number of tractors and other traction machines increased 17.1 and 39.9 percent, respectively, as compared with the first quarter of 1951, while the state farms increased their machine fleet by 731 tractors and 188 traction machines.

Spring field work, both on the state farms and producers' cooperatives, made greater progress than on independent farms. Spring sowing was practically completed on the state farms by the end of the first quarter.

III. TRANSPORTATION

The railroads fulfilled their freight-forwarding plan 109.5 percent and their passenger-carrying plan 103.9 percent. In the first quarter of 1952, freight traffic increased 23.5 percent and passenger traffic 7.5 percent as compared with the first quarter of 1951. Daily loading averages increased 19.4 percent for coal, 81.8 percent for oil, 3.5 percent for bricks, 5.8 percent for stone gravel, and 38.5 percent for potatoes in comparison with the first quarter of 1951.

Water transportation fulfilled its freight-forwarding plan 117.2 percent. Truck transportation increased 63.8 percent over first-quarter 1952 performance.

The streetcars fulfilled their transportation plan 103 percent in the first quarter, showing an increase of 8.7 percent as compared with the first quarter of 1951. City and intercity bus traffic increased 23.9 percent and 42.5 percent, respectively, in comparison with the first quarter of 1951.

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IV. COMMODITY SUPPLIES

As a result of the 1 December 1951 resolution of the Council and Ministers, derationing was completed ahead of schedule and the food supply has been increased considerably.

Retail sales during the first quarter of 1952, as compared with the first quarter of 1951, increased as follows: rice 23.5, candy 37.1, cigarettes 23.2, cotton yard goods 47.9, flannel 28, shoes 53, radios 87.6, furniture 63, and motor bicycles 25.5 percent. Sales of meat and lard also increased considerably.

Due to the increase in food supplies, food prices in the free market fell substantially. Prices in Budapest fell 38 percent for lard and bacon, 35 percent for smoked meat, 31 percent for butter, 25 percent for cream, and 50 percent for onions as compared with November 1951.

The collection of agricultural produce was also favorably affected by the 1 December 1951 resolution. Collection plans for the first quarter of 1952 were exceeded 7.7 percent for milk, 13.9 percent for eggs, 21.2 percent for poultry, and 14.4 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively, for slaughter cattle and calves. Collection of slaughter hogs, although exceeding the amount collected in the first quarter of 1951, lagged behind the plan during the first quarter of 1952.

V. MANPOWER AND PRODUCTIVITY

The number of wage earners continued to increase in all economic activities during the first quarter of 1952. The number of workers and employees in the manufacturing and building industries increased by 95,000, including 59,000 women, as compared with the first quarter of 1951.

Reflecting the pay increases instituted on 1 December 1951, the wage fund in the manufacturing industry increased 22.7 percent during the first quarter of 1952 as compared with the corresponding period of 1951.

Productivity also continued to rise, showing per-capita increases of 17.7 percent in the manufacturing industry, 8.5 percent in mining, 14.9 percent in metallurgy, 21.5 percent in machine building, 10.7 percent in the textile industry, and 11.5 percent in the clothing industry as compared with the first quarter of 1951. On the other hand, increase in productivity in comparison with the last quarter of 1951 was unsatisfactory, amounting to 1.9 percent in the heavy industry and 2.8 percent in the light industry. In the building industry, productivity rose 16.9 percent in the course of one year.

Work discipline generally improved in the manufacturing industry during the quarter under review. However, while absenteeism decreased, labor migration increased, especially in the building industry.

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VI. INVESTMENTS

The amount of investments increased 27.4 percent during the first quarter of 1952 as compared with the corresponding period of 1951. For the manufacturing industry as a whole, the increase amounted 31.2 percent. Approximately 91.5 percent of total investments in the manufacturing industry were allotted to the heavy industry and 8.5 percent to the light and food industries.

Agriculture received a considerable number of machines, including 515 tractors, 38 harvester combines, 120 binders, and several thousand implements. Numerous villages, state farms, producers' cooperatives, and agricultural machine stations were electrified.

VII. CULTURAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL SPHERE

Audiences at theaters and motion-picture houses during the first quarter of 1952 numbered 1,800,000 and 21,200,000, showing an increase of 50 percent and 30.3 percent, respectively, over the corresponding period of 1951. The number of radio subscribers increased by 121,000 in the course of one year.

On 15 March 1952, 86 scientists, engineers, artists, and industrial and agricultural workers were awarded the Kossuth Prize.

The number of workers and employees included in the social insurance system increased by 10.6 percent in the course of one year.

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